pared to 5.7 in 1938. These figures seem to be acceptable. 000

Hospitals, dispensaries, and medical treatment. The most 164 744
common diseases causing death are, in order of importance: heart troubles, tuberculosis and cancer. Owing to the considerable activity of both the pre- and post-war governments, contagious and epidemic diseases today kill an ever-decreasing number of Hungarians. Vaccination against smallpox and diphtheria is compulsory in Hungary; and the local health authorities are empowered to decree compulsory preventive shots against typhoid whenever this disease occurs locally. Energetic preventive measures are largely responsible for the very limited number of typhoid cases in the country (6,376 in 1938) in spite of rather poor hygienic conditions and unsafe drinking water.

The figures on venereal diseases do not deviate much from the European average, the national mean being 7.1 per thousand. VD is even more rare among the peasants, among whom the mean is 2.8 per thousand. VD is most common in Békés county (5.8 per thousand) and lowest in Győr county (0.7 per thousand). There are VD dispensaries in every county-seat where free treatment is being offered to anyone.

Tuberculosis is being fought with the same vigor. Dispensaries

744 around the country offer free diagnosis and treatment to those not
164 otherwise protected. Numerous sanatoria, some of them especially for
[734] children, function in different parts of the country. In 1949 there were 176 TB dispensaries in Hungary. Ambulant anti-TB units equipped with X-rays and laboratory facilities perform spot checks in dangerous areas. According to the government, TB mortality sank from 14.2 per 10,000 in 1938 to 8.9 per 10,000 in 1951.

444 In Hungary there is one pharmacy per every 6,000 inhabitants, but the pharmacies are heavily concentrated in the cities, so that in rural areas only towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants usually
278 have pharmacies. All reports from Hungary agree that since the end of World War II there has been a continuous shortage of medicine, the extent of which, however, is very difficult to establish.

743 The hospital situation in Hungary today is much worse than in the United States. A comparison of 1954 Hungarian figures with 1953 figures from the United States, where the hospital situation is still not adequate, shows that while in the US there is one hospital bed for every 96 persons, the Hungarian figure is one bed for every 150 persons.

7: Jaszi S-4, 5 (no date) 1946 EC1 Hungary EC1

Landholders Party received 2,688,101, the Social Democratic Party 821,566, the Communist Party 800,257, the National Peasant Party 322,988, the Citizens Democratic Party 78,522 and the Radical Party 5,762. The National Assembly comprises 409 members: the Small Landholders have 245, the Communists 70, the Social Democrats 69, the National Peasants 23, the Democrats 2. These returns reflect the present political forces in the country surprisingly accurately.

Of course, one often hears the assertion that the overwhelming victory of the Small Landholders Party was a result of the vote of feudal and capitalist reactionaries who had been dispossessed by the revolution and prohibited from building up a new party. Another explanation given is that the great strength of the Small Landholders Party was that it offered a chance to register a protest vote against the Russian occupation, which is, indeed, an enormous burden, especially for the rural population. However, both explanations are oversimplified. There surely was a considerable counter-revolutionary vote in the "conservative victory," and it cannot be denied that the long Russian occupation is both economically and morally unwelcome. The ghastly situation inside the country could hardly fail to make the latter so in any case. A plea for UNRRA help for Hungary states, for example, that there are 200,000 orphans to be cared for; that 400,000 children are suffering from rickets; that 17,000 of the children suffering from tuberculosis are without hospitalization or convalescent care, without medical supplies, proper nourishment, clothes or bedding; that there is not adequate food for nursing mothers, and no food or clothing for newborn babies; that surgeons are operating without anesthetics; that thousands of persons are dying as a result of the lack of insulin, penicillin, digitalis, sulfa drugs and other medicines; that there are no surgical dressings, iodine, X-ray films, or plaster of Paris; and that there were no warm clothes for the winter, not enough fuel and no supplies to repair the damaged homes. These terrible conditions are reflected in a continuous rise in crime.

Terrible as is this economic and hygienic situation, however, it is only a contributory influence in the political situation. The real cause of the success of the Small Landholders Party is that none of the Marxist parties could offer a real program to the peasants, the small bourgeoisie or considerable numbers of the intelligentsia — in short, to a majority of the country. The rigid